Fron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON, - - - MISSOURI.

CURRENT TOPICS.

On the 17th Major Morrow again came up with Victoria in the San Mateo Mountains and drove him from his position. Lieut. French was killed and two scouts wounded. Enemy's loss not known.

THE city of Tokio, Japan, has been devastated by another conflagration, the third within seven years. The fire broke out on the 26th of December and swept the city like a whirlwind. Miles of ground were laid waste, 15,000 homes destroyed and 50,000 persons made des-The loss of life is reckoned at 100, although the precise number can not be ascertained. A considerable part of the foreign district was destroyed, including several missionary establishments, one church, and one foreign newspaper office - the Tokio Times. The Legation of the United States was in danger, but escaped unharmed. Extraordinary measures of relief were instituted by the Government authorities and private individuals, and no efforts are spared to alleviate the suffering, but all these are necessarily insufficient.

JULES FAVRE, the eminent French statesman and Republican member of the Senate for the Department of the Rhone, and also member of the French Academy, died on the 19th, aged 71.

Another important railway consolidation has been effected-that of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways. The movement was engineered by Jay Gould, who owns about fivesevenths of the Kansas Pacific stock.

ANOTHER terrible mine explosion has occurred in the Lycett Colliery, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, England. The disaster occurred on the morning of the 21st, in what is known as Fair Lady Pit. There were some 70 persons working in the pit at the time of the explosion, every one of whom was taken out dead or in a dying condition. It is only a few months ago that a similar explosion occurred in the same pit by which six lives were lost and many injured.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL arrived at Indianapolis on the 21st, and spoke in the Grand Opera-house to an immense crowd, under the auspices of the ter which a liberal collection was taken up for the destitute in Ireland. Arrangements have been made for Parnell meetings in nearly all the principal cities and towns of the West and South.

GEN. RANDALL L. GIBSON, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Senator Kellogg, whose term expires in 1883.

-Gen. Randall Lee Gibson of Louisiana. who is to succeed Mr. Kellogg in the United States Senate, is a Kentuckian by birth and about 47 years of age. He graduated at Yale in 1853, and afterwards studied law. During the late War he was a division commander in the Confederate service, and at the close of the struggle resumed the practice of his profession. He is now serving his third term in the House of Represent.

In response to a letter from Gov. St. John to Jay Gould, setting forth the destitution of the farmers in the frontier counties of Kansas, caused by the failure of last year's crops, the latter telegraphed the Governor to draw upon him for \$5,000, to be expended as he may see fit for the purpose designated. The Governor at once purchased two car loads of flour and meal and a large quantity of bacon, which will be distributed in Sheridan, Gove and Wallace Counties, where the principal destitution ex-

Gen. Sheridan and wife, arrived at Havana on the 22d. They were met upon their arrival by a deputation of civil and military officers, who tendered them the hospitalities of the city. Gen. Grant intends to spend about a month in Cuba and adjacent islands, when he will return to the United States via Mexico.

Hon. J. Z. George, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Missisippi, to succeed Senator Bruce. whose term expires in 1881.

—Judge J. Z. George, United States Senator-elect from Mississippi, is a resident of Jackson and a jurist of distinguished ability, having had large experience upon the bench. He is also known generally to the profession as the compiler of several volumes of State

reports. A COMMITTEE of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, consisting of Mrs. Wallace of Indiana, Lucinda B. Chandler of Peoria, Ill., Susan B. Anthony and others, on the 23d had a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the subject of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, extending the franchise to women.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on the 22d ordered the testimony in the Kellogg case closed, and allowed counsel two weeks in which to prepare their arguments, to be submitted on printed briefs.

Information has been received at the Department of the Interior that there is a movement on foot to organize a band for the purpose of raiding bands of Indians in the Indian Territory. The War Department will distribute troops o as to suppress and check such a movement as soon as it is attempted.

SECRETARY SCHURZ says that present negotiations with the Ute delegation, following results: First, to have treaty provisions about the surrender of offenders carried out so that the participants in the White River murders can be tried; second, to make such arfrom them the injuries that are threatened to be inflicted upon them the border population of Colorado, and which certainly would come if the present boundaries of the reservation great benefit to the country generally. Third, to secure for them full compensation for every piece of land they may cede to the United States, and a safe and advantageous settlement for the future.

Edison's attention having been called to the doubts of some French scientists concerning the stability of the carbon horse-shoe, and the claim that it gradually wastes by decomposition, he said: "A complete answor to that is the actual result. I can state that the oldest lamp in my laboratory, after burning 505 hours, had its electrical resistance measured, and there was not a difference of one-tenth of an ohm from the time when it was originally put in circuit. The surface of this carbon, which burned 505 hours, is as bright to-day as it was the day when first put in, whereas oxidization makes carbon black."

THE distress in Ireland has been aggravated by a spell of cold weather. Contributions for relief are coming in liberally from various sources and are being judiciously distributed, but the destitution is so great and wide spread that much suffering is inevitable.

GEN. ADAMS, accompanied by three Ute chiefs, has gone to the White River Agency to endeavor to secure the surrender of the Utes engaged in the Mayor and other prominent citizens, af- of Southern Utes were en route to Wash- GEN. CHARLES R. BRAYTON, Postmas-

> Commission, and ask for an appropriation of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,-000 for that purpose.

An investigation of a so-called children's charity in New York City, known as the "Shepherd's Fold," discloses the most heartless conduct in the treatment hand by the Society for the Preventiou of Cruelty to Children, and the unfortunate little ones have been rescued from the "Fold," and placed under proper protection.

THE MAINE TROUBLES.

The Republican Legislature, on the 20th, adopted concurrent resolutions declaring itself the legal Legislature of the State, and warning the public that any and all other bodies purporting to be the Legislature were acting entirely without authority and in violation of the Constitution. The Secretary of State was authorized to procure a suitable State seal, the original having been abstracted. Upon GEN. GRANT and party, including the request of Wallace R. White of Winthrop, a committee was appointed to investigate the charges of bribery preferred against him by Fusion members of the Legislature.-The Fusion Legislature met in Union Hall. Speeches were made by Dickey, Bradbury and others, urging the members to stand firm and they would ultimately be recognized as the legal Legislature by the Courts as well as by Congress. It was stated that money would be provided to pay the mileage and per diem of members. The committee appointed to prepare questions to submit to the Supreme Court not being ready to report, the Legislature adjourned till to-morrow.

Both Legislatures met on the 21st, but neither transacted any business of special importance.-Sawyer, Fusiond, Secretary of

and adopted. The questions are five in num ber, and cover the ground of the legality of the rival Legislatures.--Great excitement men were sleeping in the building, three of the rival Legislatures .-- Great excitement prevailed among the Republicans during whom escaped by jumping to the ground. the latter part of the day and evening, on account of the discovery of an alleged parties engaged in the work have their Fusionist plot to burn the houses of lead- burned to death; and C. C. Kinlock, a railneadquarters at Wichita, Kansas. The ing Republicans of Augusta, the doomed residences being marked by triangular bits fatally. of paper. Others looked upon the affair as a huge joke. Governor Davis issued orders to have the State-house garrisoned by troops, and companies were forwarded by special train from Lewiston, Gardiner and other places. It was reported that the Realthough necessarily kept secret for the publicans had determined to disperse the present, are expected to accomplish the Fusion Legislature at the point of the bayonet if necessary, and that the Fusionist military were drilling nightly to prepare themselves for the coming combat.

under arms, ready to move at any moment. | ings were injured at San Cristobal. | Several rangements with the Utes as will avert The State-house is filled with soldiers, shocks have occurred recently in South and and a Gatling gun faces the door and com-mands the terrace. The city is patrolled by trusty men, looking for any suspicious by trusty men, looking for any suspicious Farmington, St. Francois County, Mo., movement of the Fusionists, who are reported to be maturing plans for rallying of were preserved. This accomplished, Biddeford, has sent Biddeford's State tax. the present difficulties will pass over without an Indian war, which will be a sion State Treasurer. The latter has all the State funds in his possession or subject to

> On the 25th (Sunday), Fusion Govon the 25th (Sunday), Fusion Governor Smith issued a proclamation to the citizens of Maine, calling attention to the assembling of armed bodies of men at the State Capitol, causing unnecessary excitement and disturbing the public peace, at the same time serving to divert attention from the revolutionary proceedings by which a party caucus undertook to organize the Government." Gov. Smith asserts that the Fusionists have organized no military forces nor called for any, but "rely upon the Constitution and laws of the State and the honest judgment of the people for the vindication of our cause." Per contra, the Republicans say they have evidence of a contemplated attack by the Fusionists upon the State Capitol, which was early threated by the Fusionists upon the State Capitol, which was early threated by the safe was in charge of the State Capitol, which was early threated by the State Capitol, which was early threated by the State Capitol, which was early threated by the State Capitol, which were interesting to the Emigrant Aid Society the Emigrant Aid Society threated to the Emigrant Aid Society threated to the Emigrant Aid Society the Emigrant Aid Society the Emigrant Aid Society t ernor Smith issued a proclamation to the the 5th, near Bayou Sara, La. Eight lives Fusionists upon the State Capitol, which was only thwarted by the precautionary measures taken.

It was announced on the 26th that the Supreme Judges would assemble at Ban-about \$200,000 in stock and machinery. The gor and decide upon the advisability of considering the Fusionist statement. At Augusta every thing was quiet.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

REPRESENTATIVES Rumberger, Pet. oof and Clarke of the Pennsylvania Legislature, ex-State Treasurer Kemble, and several other prominent politicians, and lobbyists of that State have been indicted for bribery in connection with the Riot Claims

SETH A. TERRY, Secretary of the Territorial Savings Building and Loan Associa-Meeker massacre. The rest of the Ute tion of Washington, D. C., has defaulted in

the carrying out of plans made by the phine Shaw Lowell, whose term continues; and Gov. Cornell is reported to have said: "If there were good reasons for the appointment of one woman as a member of that and Senator Beck made a speech in opposi-Board, certainly there are as good for in- tion thereto. Mr. Coke obtained the floor, but creasing the number of women upon it."

GEN. BOYNTON, the well known Washngton correspondent of the Cincinnati Gaof the little inmates by the managers of Boynton sharply criticised the accuracy of the concern, the Rev. Mr. Cowley and certain statements made in Sherman's autohis wife. The matter has been taken in biography, which made the General mad,

A. C. BOTKIN, formerly of the Milwaukee Sentinel, but now United States Marshal of the Territory of Montana, is at present suffering from partial paralysis of the limbs, the result of an affection of the spinal marrow, brought on by over exertion and exposure during a recent trip to Fort Sully on official business.

SENATOR-ELECT GARFIELD began life s a wood-chopper and canal-driver. COMMODORE HOMER C. BLAKE, United States Navy, died at his residence in

New York City on the 21st. WALTER R. IRWIN of Illinois, Chief of Private Land Division in the General Land-office at Washington, was found dead in bed, at Mobile, on the morning of the

MAJOR BRODHEAD, Paymaster U. S. A., was recently robbed of \$20,000 while on his way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Reno. Particulars not given.

DANIEL BARRETT, Supreme President

citement and terror among the inhabitants, as they were the first ever experienced on Augusta dispatches of the 24th state the island. There was no damage done at that every military company in the State is Havana, although it is reported that build-

23d, for the murder Robert Ferguson in their forces. Harris, City Treasurer of last. The murdered man was emigrating from Cherokee County, Kans., to Columbia Tenn, and the murder was committed for the sake of plunder.

The steamer Charmer, of the Red River Transportation Line, was burned to the water's edge on the morning of Sunday,

The shoe-shop of the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned on the 26th. The Bay State Shoe and Leathcompany is fully insured.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

JAN. 20 .- Senate-Mr. Logan, by request, resented a petition of soldiers for the passage of the Weaver bill, for the payment to soldiers of the Weaver bill, for the payment to soldiers of the difference between greenbacks and gold. He said that in presenting the petition he desired simply to say he thought the bill referred to was one of the greatest pieces of demagogism ever invented in Congress, and he regretted the soldiers were deceived into signing a petition in its favor.—After passing several unimportant bills the Senate took up as the special or der the bill to prevent cruelty to sulpus der the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation, and several pro-posed amendments were discussed..... render of the Utes engaged in the Meeker massacre. The rest of the Ute delegation will remain in Washington until the return of Gen. Adams. Gen. Hatch informed Secretary Schurz by telegraph on the 24th that a delegation of Southern Utes were en route to Washington.

The Mississippi River Improvement Commission, which has been in session at St. Louis for some time, adjourned until the 14th of February, when it will reassemble in Washington, presenting its report to Congress about the 1st of March. This document will recommend the carrying out of plans made by the

JAN. 21 .- Senate-Mr. Bayard's resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender yielded to a motion by Mr. Voorhees that the Senate go into executive session......

House—Mr. Sparks (D., Ill.), Chairman of the
Committee on Military Affairs, reported back
the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter, certe, announces that he is about to commence a suit for libel against Gen. Sherman. Boynton sharply criticised the accuracy of certain statements made in Sherman's autobiography, which made the General mad, and in a recent interview the warrior described the newspaper man as a "person entirely without character, who for \$100 would slander his own mother," and more to the same effect.

The widow of ex-President Tyler has asked Congress for a pension, on the ground of the immense depression in the value of her real estate, the mortgages on her northern property having been foreclosed, and those on her southern property constantly troubling her. She says: "I find I have scarcely any thing whatever left to live upon."

A. C. Botkin, formerly of the Milfore a vote on the previous question could be taken. The House went into Committee of the Whole on revision of the rules.

JAN. 22 .- Senate-Debate upon Mr. Bayard's financial resolution was continued, Mr-Coke speaking thereon. A resolution was

of the rules. JAN. 23 .- Senate - Not in session House - Reports of a private nature were called, after which Mr. Horr (R. Mich.) replied in a humorous vein to some personal remarks of a similar character made by Mr. Cox (D., N. Y.) on the previous day. The de-bate afforded much amusement to the membate afforded much amusement to the members and spectators, many of whom were present. Mr. Springer (D., Ill.) introduced a bill authorizing certain books and mementoes in possession of the Government to be placed in Memorial Hall of the Lin-coln Monument Association, Springfield, Ill.

but neither transacted any business of special importance.—Sawyer, Fusiond, Secretary of State, has established an office in a business block, appointed a Deputy and Clerk, and announces to the public that he has the great seal of the State and is the only person legality qualified to transact the business pertaining to the Secretary's office.

Both Legislatures were in session on the 22d, but nothing occurred of special interest.

The Republican Legislature devoted the 23d to merely routine business.—The Fusion House passed a resolution directing Sawyer, Secretary of State, to notify municipal officers that a new valuation of the State is to be made; also, to notify the Towns of Brunswick and Ellsworth that their Representatives have withdrawn from this House. The Senate directed an examination of the obest of the State Treasurer. A joint committee was appointed to consult in regard to the removal of the Legislature to either Biddeford or Portland. The report of the committee appointed to prepare questions to submit to the Supreme Court was received.

Damiel Barrett, Supreme President of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, died suddenly in Medina, N. Y., on the 23d.

DE LESSEPS has formally broken ground for his Inter-oceanic Canal, under for provide for the safe of a portion of the Onnahi Indian reservation. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Garretton of provide for provides of anything the united States and Canada, died suddenly in Medina, N. Y., on the 23d.

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DE LESSEPS has formally broken ground for his Inter-oceanic Canal, under the 19th of the Continuity of the Republic of Columbia, and with the blessing of the Cuntre in the 23d.

DE LESSEPS has formally broken ground for his Inter-oceanic Canal, under the 23d.

DE LESSEPS has formally broken ground for his Inter-oceanic Canal, under the 23d. JAN. 26 .- Senate-A large number of pe-

ments, burned on the night of the 21st, Six men were sleeping in the building, three of whom escaped by jumping to the ground. Ed. S. Henderson, foreman of the Globe offics, and Wm. McClain, a printer, were burned to death; and C. C. Kinlock, a railroad man, was badly burned, although not fatally.

Dan. Searles, colored, was hanged at Oswego, N. Y., on the 21st, for the murder of Eldridge G. Rewey, an aged farmer, in June last. The culprit made a speech upon the gallows, confessing the crime, which he laid to strong drink.

Severe earthquake shocks occurred in the island of Cuba on the night of the 22d and morning of the 23d, causing great exceptions, and conducting emigration from overcrowded cities and other districts of the United States, and from Great Britain and other parts of Europe, to the several States and Territories of the United States, and other humane and commercial purposes. and other humane and commercial purposes.

INVESTIGATION PROCEEDINGS.

The Colored Exodus. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. The Senate Committee, consisting of Messrs. Vorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blair, appointed to investigate the causes of the exodus of colored people from the South-ern States, commenced taking testimony

ern States, commenced taking testimony to-day.

The first witnesses examined were Rev. J. E. Rankin, pastor of the Congregational Church in this city, and Thomas L. Thuloek, Assistant Postmaster at Washington, both of whom testified they had no personal knowledge of the causes of the exodus, and knew nothing of the widely scattered circular to which their names were appended, appealing to the people of the United States for money to assist freedmen in finding refuge from persecution, etc., except that they had promised to serve as members of the Board of Audit for the Emigrant Aid Society therein referred to.

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.

The Exodus Committee to-day examined O.

S. B. Wall of Washington, President of the Emigrant Aid Society. He estimated the number of colored men, women and children already transported from North Carolina through Washington to the West (principally to Indiana) between 2,500 and 3,000. The original purpose of the North Carolina agents of these emigrants was to have them go to Kansas, but the tide was diverted to Indiana by their agents (Perry and Williams), on the strength of representations by members of the Washington society, based on circulars received from J. H. Walker, Mail Agent at Terre Haute, to the effect that there was a great demand for farm labor in Indiana, and that colored people would readily find employment there at excellent wages, together with the best of treatment, and schools for their children, etc.

of treatment, and schools for their children, etc.

A. M. Clapp, editor of the Washington National Republican, and Treasurer of the Emigrant Aid Society, testified that he had nothing to do with the operations, except to act as Treasurer; as such he had received in contributions from churches, individuals and societies about \$1,600, and had paid it all out upon orders from the President.

At the request of Senator Windom, it was agreed to subpouna as witnesses in this investigation Gov. Hendricks of Indianapolis Sentinel; United States Marshal Dudley; John C. New, and Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Washington, Jan. 23.
The Senate Committee on Exodus to-day continued the examination of O. L. B. Wall of Washington, Colored President of the Emigrant Aid Society. He beheved the exodus from the South was spontaneous, that it would continue until the colored people received better treatment there, and that then very probably there would by a return drift Southward, for the negro loved the home of his parents, and would not emigrate without some strong incentive. In response to a series of questions by Senator Voorhees, the witness stated that the information received by him as President of the society, to the effect that employment for North Carolina colored people could readily be found in Indiana, was derived from circulars and letters of J. H. Walker, Mail Agent at Terre Haute, and several other persons living in that State, whose names he could not remember, but whose letters he would hereafter furnish to the committee, and from Perry and Williams, the North Carolina agents of the emigrants.

Jas. E. O'Hara, a prominent colored Repub-Washington, Colored President

of the emigrants.

Jas. E. O'Hara, a prominent colored Republican of Halifax County, who is now contesting his seat in Congress from the Second North Carolina District testified that he had held various offices in Halifax County. He gave a very favorable account of the condition and treatment of colored people in North Carolina. In regard to their industrial and political status, he testified that, although there was at one time some "buildozing" in counties bordering on South Carolina, there never has been any political persecution in counties afflicted by the present exodus, and is none now in any part of North Carolina.

The witness, in response to interrogatories as to the cause of the exodus from this State, said it was the result of the efforts of agitators going about the country, and not a spontaneous

as to the cause of the exodus from this State, said it was the result of the efforts of agitators going about the country, and not a spontaneous emigration. The less industrious class of colored men—what might be termed the floating population—were duped by representations that they would get \$1.50 per day in Indiana and a new suit of clothes, together with "Government aid" of some sort as they passed through Washington; and they were similarly deceived by false representations contained in circulars purporting to be issued by railroad companies in Kansas and elsewhere.

Washington, Jan. 24.

J. P. Dukehart, Southern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, testified before the Exodus Committee to day. He said that he visited North Carolina several times in the interests of his company, which had secured the transportation of all the emigrants. The company offered, as an inducement to persons to work up the emigration, a drawback of \$1 per head for adults and 50 cents for children. Z. Taylor Evans, of Goldsboro, and Perry and Wilhams were the three principal promoters of the exodus upon that basis. Evans told witness he commenced working up the exodus 16 months ago by means of mass meetings, secret societies, etc. Witness, while in North Carolina, had seen many of the circulars asserting that colored people would find plenty of work in Indiana at wages of \$1 and \$1.50 per day. Perry and Williams, also circulated the report that emigrants, upon reaching Washington, would be provided with new clothes and transportation to Indiana and Kansas. Circulars were largely made up of editorials from the Greencastle (Ind.) Banser, and also would be provided with new clothes and transportation to Indiana and Kansas, Circulars were largely made up of editorials from the Greencaste (Ind.) Banner, and also included what purported to be certificates from a number of the North Carolina colored people, who had already gone to Indiana, that they had found work, and advised their friends to follow. Perry left the State suddenly during the winter on account of an indictment for forging school certificates, and had not returned, but Evans and others were still at work; and in the opinion of the witness the exodus would continue just as long as the colored people could raise money to pay their fare or until checked by unfavorable reports from their friends at the other end of the fine. In this event he would go out to Indiana and try and secure them as passengers back over the B. and O. lines. [Laughter.] The number of tickets solid by the Baltinore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of these North Carolina emigrants since the movement first commenced is 763, 25 of this number being half-fare.

and his companions as hostages, as their intentions evidently were not rivedly; but that if he did so, and trouble followed, it would be charged all over the country that he had brought iton. His order required him to act under instructions of Agent Mecker. Lieut. Cherry was present at the conference between Maj. Thornburg and the Indians, and is confident that Thornburg made it perfectly clear to the Indians that he intended to comply with their desire, and to halt his force at some distance from the Agency. It will be remembered that the story which the Indians toid to Gen. Adams was that they thought the troops were going to the Agency in violation of the promise that they would stop short of it, while Thornburgh went foward to hold a conference. Lieut. Cherry also contradicted the statement of Jack to Gen. Adams that the troops fired first. He said that the first shot came from the Indians, and was aimed at him, while he was waving his hat in a friendly manner, inviting a parley, and that from his own demeanor and the pacific attitude of his troops it was utterly impossible that the Indians could have mistaken the waving of his hat for a signal of attack. The shot aimed at Cherry wounded a man and killed a horse about 10 feet in his rear.

The Ingalls Investigation. Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.
The following is a summary of evidence offered before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Senator In-

galls:

Ex-Gov. Anthony was called. Counsel for the memorialists stated that they intended to prove by this witness that a member of the Legislature named McClintock had told Gov. Anthony he had been offered money by Ingalls's friends to vote for Ingalls, and that he had kept the money over night, but suffering from ramorse he had returned it next day and voted against Ingalls. Gov. Anthony's evidence on this point was ruled inadmissible by the committee, a majority of whom held substantially that the charge of brisery against Senator Ingalls could not be sustained by hearsay evidence of this sort. Gov. Anthony further testified that about the time of the election he was approached by H. C. Dawes, who said he had been sent by Senator Ingalls to interview Anthony, and that if Anthony who said he had been sent by Senator Ingalls to interview Anthony, and that if Anthony would withdraw his name, and retire from the contest for the Senatorship, he would place the resignation of the Postmaster at Leavenworth in Anthony's hands, and that Senator Ingalls would use his influence to secure the appointment of any person Anthony might choose to nominate for the posttion. This proposition, Governor Anthony said, he rejected then and there. At the conclusion of his examination Gov. Anthony, who was in contempt before the Senate for refusing to testify before the Senate Sub-committee at Topeka, explained to the committee his rearopeka, explained to the committee his rea-con for this refusal. It was, he said, simply son for this refusal. It was, he said, simply because he had been a competitor in the Kan-sas Legislature for the position now held by Senator Ingalls, and he did not believe it a fair or honorable thing to do, to come forward and testify in the case, until he was compelled to do so by order of the Senate. This explanation seemed to be entirely satisfactory to the committee.

the committee.

President Purcell, of the Manhattan Bank, of Manhattan, Kas., contradicted the testimony given by D. R. Wagstaff and Byron Roberts. He stated he had received \$5,000 from the President of the Topeks Bank, January 25, and sent it on the same day by his private clerk to his bank at Manhattan, and that no part of it had been retained or used by him in part of it had been retained or used by him in the Senatorial contest. Purcell also stated he had never paid nor offered Wait, a member of the Legislature, any sum whatever to in-

the Legislature, any sum whatever to influence his vote.

At the request of Col. Everest, counsel for Senater Ingalls, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections ordered to be printed and made part of the record in the Ingalis case four papers filed with the Sub-committee in Kansas, but not then incorporated in the record, which were signed by counsel for the memorialists, entirely exonerating from charges or imputations of corruption \$2\$ of the \$6\$ members of the Kansas Legislature who voted for ingalis, thus narrowing the charges voted for Ingalis, thus narrowing the charges down to four members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed consideration of the Ingalls case to day.

J. V. Admire testified in substance: He was unfriendly to Ingalls at the commencement of the Senatorial contest, but afterward, in view of party interests, he gave him a lukewarm support. Admire also testified he told Raybell, a member of the Kansas Legislature, that he (Raybell) could get money for his vote for Senator, but on cross-examination denied any personal knowledge of the payment of any moneys by Ingalls or any of his friends for corrupt purposes.

orrupt purposes.

J. J. Barker testified be was at Topeka dur-J. J. Barker testified be was at Topeka during the Senatorial contest; that he was a Democrat, and that in an interview with Senator Ingalls the Senator told him he wanted some Democratic votes, and wanted him (Barker) to talk to five Democratic members, whose names were mentioned, and that he saw these members and told them that money was being used in the Senatorial election, and that they could get money for their votes. He was shown two letters written by himself to parties in Kansas in which he stated that Ingalis had offered him money with which to buy Democratic votes, and was asked whether Ingalis had given to him or placed under his control any money to be used in securing his re-election as Senator. This question Baker declined to answer, but afterwards in his cross-examination the same question was asked by Ingalis's counsel and he then answered "no."

The Freedmen's Bank. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.

In the investigation of the Freedmen's Bank affairs, before the Select Committee, the Commissioners were examined as to what measures they had taken to call the Trustees of the bank to account for certain transactions with the Seneca Sand Stone Company. It was stated in reply that efforts had been made to that end, and that one of the Commissioners, Leopold, had earnestly desired to take action against the Trustees, but that the other Commissioners, Cresswell and Paroos, had decided that the transactions were not of an actionable nature, and they could not, therefore, proceed without involving expensive litigation, with all chances of success against them.

them.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke was recalled, and testified to the transactions of the Finance Committee and Board of Directors of the bank. The minutes of the committee, bearing his signature, having been shown him, he acknowledged his approval of loans to the Seneca Sandstone Company, on the belief that the security was ample. Touching louns to General O. O. Howard, the Young Men's Christian Association, and others, Mr. Cooke had no recollection at this distance of time. He could not recall facts and figures with any absolute certainty.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Ja	nuary 2	7, 1880.
	CATTLE-Native Steers	8.00 6	
0	SHEEP-Common to Choice	5.26 6	6.6214
	HOGS-Live	5.00 4	
ã.	COTTON-Middling	6	D 1234
t	FLOUR-Good to Choice	5.80	a 7.75
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.41%	1.42%
	CORN-No. 2, New		61
it	OATS-Western Mixed		9 48
t	PORK-MessST. LOUIS.	12.60	2 12.65
t	COTTON-Middling	975	12
e	BEEVES-Choice to Fancy		5.50
e	Good to Prime		0 5.15
e	Native Cows	2.50	
22.11	Texas Steers		6 4.15
e.	HOGS-Common to Select	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.60
	SHEEP-Common to Choice		5.25
î	FLOUR-Choice		5.95
é	XXX		5.75
f	WHEAT-Red Winter, No. 2		1.19%
ė	Red Winter, No. 3.	1.10164	
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed	337,4	
~	OATS-No. 2	363,4	
524	RYE-No. 2		70
	TIMOTHY SEED-Prime	2.75 4	2.90
	TOBACCO-Dark Lugs	3.00 4	3,60
511	Medium Dark Leaf.	5.50 4	7.50
	HAY-Choice Timothy	18.00	# 18.50
	BUTTER-Choice Dairy	25 4	26
8	EGGS-Fresh Candled	11 4	
-	PORK-Standard Mess	12.87%	12.90
	WOOL—Tub-washed, Choice. Unwashed Medium	35 4	
н	Unwashed Medium	33 4	35
	CHICAGO.	342017 37	267 (4) 7: 10
	CATTLE-Native Steers		
	HOGS-Common to Choice	4.25 6	
r	SHEEP-Common to Choice	8.00 4	
ā.	FLOUR-Extras		5.80
570	Superfines	4.25 4	
i	WHEAT-Spring No. 2	1.16%	
51	NO. 3	1.02 4	
	OATS-No. 2.	36%	
2	RYE-No. 2	31 14	
	PORK-Mess	12.40	
	NEW ORLEANS		9 12.50
	FLOUR-High Grades	6.00 4	Andread, the
9	CORN-White		6.75
1	OATS-Choice	56 4	57

. I organie all fail because that has placered in

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Dis want ?

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